

# The Democratic Enquirer.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF VINTON COUNTY.

J. W. BOWEN, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.



McARTHUR, OHIO:  
Thursday, January 24, 1867.

## Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,  
ALLEN G. THURMAN, of Franklin.  
For Lieutenant Governor,  
DANIEL S. UHL, of Holmes.  
For Treasurer,  
DR. C. FULTON, of Crawford.  
For Auditor,  
JOHN McELWEE, of Butler.  
For Attorney General,  
FRANK H. HURD, of Knox.  
For Judge of Supreme Court,  
JUDGE THOMAS M. KEY, of Hamilton.  
For Controller of Treasury,  
WILLIAM SHERIDAN, of Williams.  
For Board of Public Works,  
ARTHUR HUGHES, of Cuyahoga.

## To the Democracy of Vinton and Adjoining Counties:

Through the influence of many friends I have established a Democratic newspaper in McArthur—the DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER. I have been induced to do so from the fact that such a paper has long been needed; and I hope and expect to receive a liberal patronage from the Democracy of Vinton and adjoining counties. I am not without experience in conducting a paper; and having practical experience as a printer, it will be my aim to present my readers with a clean sheet, advocating the principles of the party, and readable matter which will render it a desirable companion for the fire-side.

There is no longer any reason for dissensions among Democrats. Our Eighth of January Convention, throwing aside policy and expediency—those barriers and impediments to united action and prosperity—has returned to the true faith and given us a platform of principles based upon the teachings of Jefferson and the founders of the Democratic party, worthy of our endorsement and our admiration. To these doctrines will this paper sacredly adhere and lend its influence in advocating them. While ever ready to combat for principle, petty dissensions and discords—the result of personal feeling—will be studiously avoided. Maintaining this course, it is expected to increase our strength, regain our foothold in county affairs and secure for the paper the support it shall deserve. Democrats! your patronage is respectfully solicited, in aiding the efforts of the DEMOCRATIC ENQUIRER to bring about these results. Each one has his duties to perform. The terms of the paper are low. It is as cheap as any paper can now be published; and it will be the constant aim of the Editor to render it both interesting and instructive. Do not stand upon the order of your subscriptions! Send them along and have your friends do the same! The greater your subscription, the more able will be to send you a good paper. Please let us have your name at once.

J. W. BOWEN.

## Democratic State Convention.

This body met at Columbus, Ohio, on the morning of the ever glorious and memorable 8th of January. The number in attendance was not quite so large as at some of the former State Conventions of the gallant Democracy of Ohio, but there was one conclusive fact that the solid men of the State were in attendance—every county and district being fully represented. The delegates present from Vinton County, were Dr. H. C. Moore, Hon. A. J. Swain, and Hon. Arch. Mayo.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the districts met in primary meetings at the various rooms selected for them and chose members for the various committees. At 10 o'clock the Convention met, and was called to order by Hon. J. G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee.

Dr. J. M. Christian, of Marion county, was chosen temporary Chairman, and A. J. Mallene, of Hamilton, was chosen Secretary.

Committees were next selected. This district was represented on the Committee on Credentials by John Rodgers, of Gallia, and on the Committee on Permanent Organization Rules and Order of Business by J. W. Newman, of Salto, and Committee of Resolutions by L. T. Monahan, of Jackson, and on Committee to select a State Central Committee by H. C. Moore, of Vinton. The Convention then took a recess until 11 o'clock. Met at 2 o'clock.

The Chairman of the Committee on rules and Permanent Organization, reported as follows: President—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton; Vice President—Hon. John Larwill, and one from each district in the State; Secretary—W. C. Gould, and one Assistant from each district in the State.

Outstanding the Chair, Mr. Pendleton made an excellent speech, which we shall publish in our next issue.

The next business in order was the nomination of a State ticket. The ticket nominated will be found in the proper place in

this paper. We think that no better ticket could have been selected.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio steadfastly adheres to the principles of the party as expounded by the Fathers and approved by these principles. That, in accordance with these principles, we declare that the Federal Government is a Government of limited powers; that it possesses no powers but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication, delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or the people respectively; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people, that all grants of power to government, whether State or Federal, should be strictly construed, because all such grants abridge the natural rights of men—that the preservation of the equality and rights of the States and the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union—that the Federal Government is united to legislate for or administer the local concerns of the States; that it would be monstrous that the local affairs of Ohio should be regulated by a Federal Congress in which she has but two Senators and the New England States with but a little greater population, have twelve, that the tendency of Federal administration is to usurp the reserved rights of the States and to the people; and that, therefore, a centralization of power in its hands is an ever impending danger, while it lasted, be destructive of the liberties and interests of the people, and would end either in despotism or a disruption of the Union, that a national debt, besides impoverishing the people, fosters an undue increase of the powers of the Federal Government, that high protective tariffs have a like effect, sacrificing the interests of the many for the enrichment of the few, and plainly violating the equity and spirit of the Constitution, that the collection and disbursement of enormous revenues by the Federal Government have the same tendency, besides corrupting the government, and that therefore economy is essential, not only to the prosperity, but also to the liberties of the people, that unequal taxation is a plain violation of justice, of which no government can safely be guilty; that to each State belongs the right to determine the qualifications of its electors, and attempts to impair this right, either by congressional legislation or constitutional amendments, are unwise and despotic, that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that therefore, eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, that the tendency of government is to enlarge its authority by usurpation, and therefore government needs to be watched, that another of its tendencies is to govern too much, unnecessarily and vexatiously interfering with the business of the people, that freedom of speech and of the press are essential to the existence of liberty, that no person, not in the military or naval service, or where the civil courts are prevented by war or insurrection from exercising their functions, can lawfully be deprived of life, liberty or property without process of civil law, that the courts should always be open for the redress of grievances, that no ex post facto law should ever be made, that in the language of the Supreme Court, "the Constitution of the United States is a law for rulers and people equally in war and in peace, and covers with the shield of its protection all classes of men at all times and under all circumstances. No doctrine involving more pernicious consequences was ever invented by the wit of man than that of any of its provisions can be suspended during any of the great exigencies of Government, such a doctrine leads directly to anarchy or despotism," that the right of the people to peaceably assemble and consult upon public affairs is inviolable, that the military power should be held in due subjection to the civil power, that while the majority, as prescribed by the Constitution, have the right to govern, the minority have inalienable rights and that a frequent recurrence to first principles is essential to the safety and welfare of the States and the people.

2. Resolved, That the States which lately attempted to secede are still States in the Union and have been recognized as such by every department of the Government. By President Lincoln who, in the midst of the war, invited them to elect members of Congress. By President Johnson in various proclamations and official acts. By Congress, which permitted Andrew Johnson to set in the Senate as a Senator from Tennessee, by his inauguration as Vice President and President of the Senate, and by the admission of members from Virginia, Tennessee and Louisiana to sit in the House of Representatives, after those States had passed their ordinances of secession and while the war was carried on, and which further recognized them as States in the Union by the Congressional Appointment Act providing for their due representation in Congress, by various tax laws and especially the Direct Tax Act, by the resolutions submitting Amendments to the Constitution for their approval, and by various other acts and resolutions importing the same recognition, all which were passed since the attempted secession of those States. By the Judiciary of the United States which holds Federal Courts in all those States, and especially by the Supreme Court which entertains jurisdiction of cases coming from them, which it could not do were they not in the Union. That being thus in the Union, they stand in an equal footing with their sister States—States with unequal rights—a thing unknown to the Constitution. That by the express terms of the Constitution, each State is entitled to two Senators and a due proportion of Representatives in the Congress, and to vote at all elections of President and Vice President. That though these rights are subject to interruption by a state of civil war or by a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, or in time of peace, be so much even as suspended, without a plain violation of the constitution. That the assent of three-fourths of all the States, whether represented in Congress or not, is essential to the validity of Constitutional amendment. That Congress has no power to deprive a State of its reserved rights and reduce it to a territorial condition. That therefore, the exclusion by the so-called Congress of all representation from ten States, the proposed exclusion of those States from all voice in the next Presidential election, threatened overthrow of their State Governments, and reduction of those States to the condition of territories, are, each and every one of them unconstitutional, and despotic measures, destructive not merely of the rights of those States, but also of the rights of every other State in the Union. That those measures are part of the plan to nullify the Constitution, virtually overthrow the State Governments, to erect a consolidated despotism on their ruins, and to establish a despotic and tyrannical rule of a minority over a majority of the American people. That the people cannot, without a loss of their liberties, prosperity and honor, submit to such a result, and we, therefore, in the hope that the warning will be heeded, and the danger to our institutions be peaceably averted, do

solemnly warn the advocates of the plan, that it will not be submitted to.

3. Resolved, That Congress is not an omnipotent law making power. That the Constitution provides that no bill shall become a law without the approval of the President, unless it be passed by two-thirds of each House of Congress. That one of the objects of the present so-called Congress in excluding ten States from representation is to pass bills by a two-thirds vote which were all the States represented, could not so pass, and thus to virtually abolish the constitutional provision aforesaid. That if this precedent be acquiesced in, there will be nothing to prevent a bare majority of Congress, at any time in the future, from nullifying the constitutional veto of the President and usurping uncontrolled legislative power, by an exclusion of the minority from their seats. That the exclusion of even a single State might give the control, and a pretext for such an exclusion would be wanting to an unscrupulous and revolutionary party.

4. Resolved, That the people, and especially those of the agricultural States, have suffered too long the exactions of high protective tariffs, and, as the representatives of an agricultural and laboring population we demand that their substance shall no longer be extorted from them in order to fill the pockets of Eastern monopolists.

5. Resolved, That unequal taxation is contrary to the first principles of justice and sound policy, and we call upon our Government, Federal and State, to use all necessary constitutional means to remedy this evil.

6. Resolved, That the Radical majority in the so-called Congress have proved themselves to be in favor of Negro Suffrage by forcing it upon the people of the District of Columbia against their almost unanimous wish solemnly expressed at the polls, by forcing it upon all the territories in violation of the Constitution, and by their various devices to coerce the people of the South to adopt it. That we are opposed to Negro Suffrage, believing that it would be productive of evil to both whites and blacks, and tend to produce a disastrous conflict of races.

7. Resolved, That for all their efforts to uphold the Constitution, we tender to the President and to the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, our hearty thanks.

8. Resolved, That we are in favor of a Democratic Convention of delegates from all the States, to be held at such time and place as may hereafter be agreed upon. And that the State Central Committee be authorized to co-operate with other proper committees in fixing the time and place. That we prefer Louisville, Kentucky, as the place.

9. Resolved, That the Democratic newspapers of Ohio deserve an earnest and liberal support, and that an early and thorough organization of the party is indispensable.

## Governor's Message.

We give below a brief abstract of the message of Governor Cox:

The financial condition of the State is satisfactory. On the 15th of November there was an unexpended balance in the Treasury of \$1,021,784.41, after expenditures amounting to nearly seven and a half millions. According to the Auditor's estimate the burdens of taxation for the current year will be lightened nearly \$3,000,000, and still leave a balance, over an estimate covering all expenses, of \$328,287.05 in the Treasury on the 15th of November next. The public debt is also being rapidly reduced. Over one million was paid off during the past year, and when the January dues are met, the total debt will be \$11,341,743.87, against \$12,912,014.15. At this rate the entire debt ought to be discharged in the next six years, without increasing taxation.

The Governor recommends a modification of the law governing the State Treasurer in the management of the idle balances in the several funds. Without any increased risk of loss, authority to make temporary transfers would save interest to the State, amounting to from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per annum.

The expenses of the penitentiary still exceed the receipts from convict labor by over \$16,000. Three-fourths of the convicts are under thirty years of age, and the Governor suggests whether it is not advisable to separate young offenders from the old, and modify the discipline for them.

He advocates the adoption of the Constitutional amendments.

The total taxation of the State amounted in the aggregate to \$21,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 are for State purposes, and nearly \$16,000,000 for local purposes.

## National Democratic Convention.

At a meeting of the National Democratic Resident Committee, held in Washington on the evening of the 20th ultimo, Charles Mason presided, and Hon. T. B. Florence acted as Secretary. The object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety and necessity of an early call of a Democratic National Convention. It was, during the discussion, conceded on all hands that the time had arrived when the Democracy, reinforced by all persons and parties desiring a government of constitutional liberty and law should commence an active campaign.

We have no doubt that the committee will call a Convention. There is no man sounder or stronger in the Democratic faith than Judge Mason; no man more active than Col. Florence. Our readers know that we are wholly and emphatically in favor of such a Convention. We as truly believe as we believe anything, that if the people of this country ever again enjoy their ancient freedom, it will be through, and in consequence of, the Democratic party at the next Presidential election. We want no long platform, no multitudinous resolutions. Enough to declare our motto and aim to be: THE CONSTITUTION, THE UNION and the supremacy of LAW. We must come back to this soon, or we never shall get back to it in our day, and never in any day without fighting for it. This is no time to idle or be indifferent. If liberty is worth having, it is worth working for.

## An Opinion From a High Quarter.

GENERAL Butler said a few days ago at Providence, that grand politics, by which he meant impeachments and so forth, are as imperative in times of peace as grand tactics are in times of war. This sounds very wise—only, what does the gallant General mean by grand tactics? Because the only grand tactical operations which he ever inaugurated were those of Dutch Gap, wherein he only succeeded in making a useless gignio ditch; Bermuda Hundred, where he succeeded in bottling himself; and Fort Fisher, where he wasted an immense quantity of Uncle Sam's gunpowder in making himself ridiculous.—New York Times.

There are two months in which Congress may adopt and promulgate some definite plan of restoration. If that is done during this session the best part of the Republican party will begin to lose confidence in their leaders. Of course the whole question may be, and we have no doubt it will be, postponed to the Fortieth Congress; but such postponement will be an evidence both of weakness and cowardice; weakness, because there has already been time enough for an understanding as to what the plan ought to be, and cowardice because after having cheated the people once in regard to the amendment, nothing but fear would prevent the bold announcement of some distinct theory.

The truth is, that the question is too large for the party. With their views, purposes and position, it is utterly impossible that they should fairly and finally solve the problem of restoration. The Radicals, having no faith in the people, devoted to the theory of high tariffs, anxious, above all, to retain power, cannot offer the South its rights, for to do so, would, without the aid of a Southern vote, destroy their party. How long would Taad, Stevens remain in the party with the Union restored and such legislation as would promote the development of the resources of the country, the order of the day! And it would be. Without a vote in Congress, the bare and truthful statement of the condition of the South, her necessities, her capabilities and her incalculable resources, would cause the West to compel her members to open up that great region to the trade and energy of the country. The difference to the West between the South as it now is, and the South as it would be with its land cultivated, its mines in process of development, and its water power used for manufacturing purposes, is something incalculable. And the West is not to shut its eyes long to this important fact. Even the Republicans of the West will not long sacrifice their pecuniary interests to the caricature of the Radicals. The Republicans of the East have found Radicalism a great gain, and would not hesitate a moment to incite another war, if certain to make as much money thereby as they have out of the last.

The whole question then, will drift. So long as nothing is done, the Republicans have full sway, unlimited power. This they hope to perpetuate by keeping out the South until after the next Presidential election. Herein is their mistake, as we think. There are some shrewd manufacturers who see well enough that no more protection is desirable; but more is asked for by those who do not like to lose their recent gains. To add to the present prices, which protection would do, would be to sour the West; not to do it, will cause losses in the East. But if done, it will prove only a temporary alleviation; there has been over production, and prices must come down. Just as soon as Radicalism fails to pay it will be given up. Those who have influence will be willing to acknowledge the true doctrine of demand and supply of trade and of business, and then we shall return to a revenue tariff. When that is done, or when the West finds that it is not to be done, Republicanism dies. If the Presidential election took place in 1867, we should believe that the policy of the Radicals might succeed, but two years more of their ruinous measures will suffice to open the eyes of the people, and secure their overthrow.

New England, indeed, is ready for centralization and despotism as a permanent, but the great West is not. When it finds that it has abolished slavery only that it may be placed under an eternal servitude, it will repulse the incipient slavery.—Providence Herald and Post.

THE DEMOCRATIC General Committee of New Haven, Conn., has opened a free reading room in that city for the benefit of those who desire reliable information on the great political questions of the day. This is an excellent idea, and should be adopted in every city, town and village in the country. Now is the time to diffuse correct political sentiments, if those who hold them would carry the Presidential election next year. Will Democrats in the different States please make a note of this?—N. Y. World.

THE PARDONING POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.—The act just passed by each branch of Congress to deprive the President of the pardoning power, repeals the following section of the Constitution Act.

"SECTION 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, of pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions, and at such time and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare."

A white man in Nashville was fined fifty dollars for thrusting himself into a negro ball.

## Impeachment Of the President.

THE Impeachment of the President excites a good deal of interest through the country, but no more than it deserves. There is a general disposition to regard it as less serious than it really is. The people find it difficult to believe that the project of impeachment and removal from office is seriously entertained by responsible leaders of the Republican party, or that the mass of that party in Congress can be brought to support it. We see, therefore, that it is widely assumed that the inquiry will be suffered to sleep in the committee which has it in charge, at least through the remainder of the present session, and that probably nothing more will ever be heard of it. We think this a mistake, and that the country will fall into serious error if it rests on this belief.

Those who have brought forward this project are not only serious, but they are zealous and resolute in pressing it to execution; not on its own account; not merely or mainly to punish the President for alleged misconduct, but because it is absolutely essential to the accomplishment of their political purposes.—The removal of Andrew Johnson from office is sought as a means, not as an end.

Wendell Phillips, who is the author of the scheme, denounced the President, more than a year ago, not as a criminal to be punished, but as an "obstacle to be removed." He was in the way of the Phillips policy. He had not then done any of the acts for which Mr. Phillips now arraigns him; he had vetoed no bills, and made no removals from office; he had neither "swung round the circle," nor branded Colonel Forney as a "dead duck." Yet Mr. Phillips' demand for his impeachment and removal was just as imperative as it is to day. General Butler, who came somewhat later into the field, and who now considers himself the leader of the impeachment movement, is not quite so open in his avowal of motives; but none who know his character and ambition can believe that a disinterested and holy indignation against official misconduct has alone inspired the fervor which he displays.—Governor Bantwell, a member of Congress, and also a member of the Judiciary Committee, which has this matter under consideration, said in a recent address, after enumerating the difficulties in the way of reconstruction.

"I see no possible way out of these difficulties while the present Chief Magistrate is at the head of the Government. Congress is strong, but it is powerless to execute. It has no hand by which it can wield the vast powers of this government. During these two years, from the 4th of March next, if Mr. Johnson continues to be President of the United States during that period, I do not know how long the restoration of this government will be delayed. I make no predictions as to what the future has in store for us with reference to the President in office; but I only say that if he continues in office during these two years to come, I know of no means by which human life can be protected, by which human rights shall be regarded as sacred, or by which any efficient means can be taken for the restoration of these ten States to their ancient place in the government of the country."

These declarations from leaders of the impeachment movement might be multiplied indefinitely; but we have given enough to show that his removal from office is deemed absolutely essential to the success of their political programme, and that they are therefore profoundly and resolutely in earnest in pushing it forward to consummation.

If they abandon that, they abandon their whole scheme of reconstruction.—They must give up their attempt to reduce the Southern States to a territorial condition, or to abolish their present State Governments and substitute others in their stead, or to impose universal suffrage upon them, unless they can remove the President, who, while in office, is an invincible "obstacle" to all their schemes. Are they likely thus to abandon all their cherished plans? If they do, their career is ended. They have gone too far to retreat or to halt. Their failure is the President's success.

Unless they reconstruct the Southern State governments, those governments stand as they are; and every day they so stand adds to their strength, and increases the difficulty of overthrowing them.

But will the great body of the Republican party follow them? Not willingly perhaps—but the past shows what we may expect in this regard for the future. The extreme men have never yet failed to bring or drive the mass of the party to their position; and this has more than once been done in the teeth of their most vigorous protests and struggles. On this very question a large majority of the party in caucus decided that no steps looking toward impeachment should be taken, without preliminary inquiry by a committee; yet on the very next day formal articles of impeachment were presented in the House, and a committee was authorized to entertain and examine them; and scarcely half a dozen members of the party dared to go on record against this proceeding.

The "yeas and nays" have a very vague but potent terror for the statesmen of Congress, and the extreme men, who stake every thing on success, avail themselves of it with remorseless and unrelenting rigor. Many members, while voting for the reference, protested that they were only voting for "inquiry"—that they were not to be held committed to the movement; but they are in the current, and it will be much more difficult for them to turn back than it would have been for them to keep out. At what

point will they stop? Do they expect to vote that the acts of which the committee may accuse the President are not proved, or that they are not offenses deserving impeachment? They will find themselves branded as faithless to public duty, as well as to party, if they go on records thus. They have committed themselves to the movement, and they will be coerced into carrying it through.

Until the President is actually impeached, the public clamor for his impeachment will be incessant and commanding. The scheme will be pushed, just as every kindred scheme has been pushed hitherto—with vigor, courage and determination. And the man who ventures to oppose it at any stage will very soon be denounced as a Johnson man, a Copperhead, and a rebel, by the leaders of the movement and the press which they control.

\*\*\* Their action will be governed for more by their views of public policy and measures—by their estimate of party and public exigencies—than by any distinct purpose and premeditation. The committee is wholly in the hands of men who hold openly and avowedly the most extreme views on all the questions which divide the country. They are all zealous to the last degree in support of the extreme policy of reconstruction on the basis of rebel disfranchisement and negro suffrage. Wilson of Iowa, Boatswell of Massachusetts, Williams of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Cook of Illinois, E. Thomas of Maryland—the country can judge whether these men are likely to halt in the march they have commenced, or to exaggerate the difficulties in their way. They certainly will not err on the side of caution. They will not be too fastidious, to say the least, in their estimate of official shortcomings.

\*\*\* The chances are two to one that the committee will bring in an impeachment; and as only a majority vote is required, the chances are also two to one that this impeachment will be sustained by the House of Representatives.

More impeachment will not answer the purpose of those who have started this movement; that, indeed, is the only means by which their real object is to be reached. That object is the removal of the President from office; and that removal, to be of any service in the attainment of their political ends, must take place at once. It can not wait for the trial and conviction. Besides, conviction is by no means certain. It requires two thirds of the Senate to convict, and it is scarcely probable that two thirds of the Senate can be secured for such a purpose. An essential part of the plan, therefore, is to remove the President upon impeachment, as a criminal in custody awaiting trial, without waiting for his conviction.

At attempt at removal in the absence such a law would unquestionably involve very serious consequences. It is scarcely probable that the President would yield to it. It is certainly possible that he would resist its execution by all the means at his command; and, in the absence of an explicit law on the subject, he might feel warranted and compelled to use the army and navy for the maintenance of his Constitutional prerogative. If Congress should persist in an execution of its purpose, the country would again encounter the perils of a civil war, not sectional in its character, but following more or less closely the divisions of political parties.

We do not think the issue is likely to be pushed to this extremity. The general sentiment of the country is already pretty distinctly pronounced against the whole project of impeachment; and as its contingent perils become more and more apparent, that sentiment will grow stronger and stronger.

Still, the leaders of the movement have placed themselves in a critical position. They are committed distinctly and unequivocally to the impeachment and removal of the President, and both are regarded by them (probably with justice) as absolutely indispensable to their plan of reconstruction for the Southern States. Retreat and failure are equally fatal to their success, and will equally discredit and damage them as a political party. They can not be expected, therefore, to abandon the scheme or submit to defeat without a strenuous struggle, which may, in its progress, seriously disturb the peace, business, and credit of the country, even if it does not involve it in still graver peril.

A child in Thetford, Vt., was killed a few days ago by being bitten through the neck by a horse.

One hundred and fifty tons of hay, pressed and ready for shipment, were lately sold at auction at Middlebury, Vt., for fourteen dollars and fifty cents per ton.

The snow drifts in Pittsfield, Mass., are so deep that buildings a story and a half high have only their roofs visible above the snow, and the streets are like deep gut canals.

During the Revolution, Washington said he was afraid to march his little army through Chester County Pennsylvania, because of the Tories. That is now one of the strongest Radical counties in the State.—Boston Post.

That is very natural. The Tories were the loyalists of the Revolution, and praised of their "loyalty" as the Radicals do now. Both the old Tory and the modern Radical have substantially the same creed.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer, in speaking of the Convention, says:

"Mr. Pendleton presided, with all the grace one would expect of this accomplished statesman. His speech, in taking the chair was a model of eloquence and power. That of Mr. Thurman, on accepting the nomination, was an effort that places him high in the list of statesmen."